

# PREPARATION OF CATALYSTS USEFUL IN THE PREPARATION OF PHENOL AND ITS DERIVATIVES

## Abstract of Disclosure

A method and a catalyst are described for selective oxidation of aromatic compounds (e.g., benzene and its derivatives) into hydroxylated aromatic compounds (e.g., corresponding phenols). For example, benzene can be converted into phenol with a yield of at least 30–40%, and a selectivity on the basis of benzene of at least 95–97%. The selectivity for this reaction based on  $N_2O$  is at least 90–95%. Therefore, no substantial  $N_2O$  decomposition or consumption for complete benzene oxidation to  $CO+CO_2$  or other side products occurs. Similar results are obtained with benzene derivatives (e.g., fluorobenzene, difluorobenzene, phenol), although the selectivity is somewhat lower in the case of derivatives (e.g., about 80–85% in the case of fluorosubstituted benzenes). A preferred catalyst for this process is a composition containing a high-silica pentasil-type zeolite (e.g., an HZSM-5 type zeolite) which contains no purposefully introduced additives such as transition or noble metals. The catalytic effect is achieved by performing a specific zeolite modification with strong Lewis acid-base centers of a specific nature. This modification can be achieved by a pretreatment comprising two steps: a first conventional calcination step at 300–600 °C, and a second high-temperature calcination step at 600 – 950 °C.

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